

THE JOURNAL.

"Not Cramer's wool, but that of Rome."

ADVERTISERS, yearly and all others, are referred to our first page for terms, &c., to which no deviation will be made in any case.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1843

FOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

See Fourth Page for Agricultural matter, &c.

THE JOURNAL.

We publish our Prospectus again to-day under our head, for the reason that we have printed extra copies of our Journal for distribution among those who are not subscribers, as we wish every one to see our terms. Our friends to whom these extra copies are sent must not forget this. We print now the cheapest country paper in Indiana, if not in the West, and intend to impart an interest to it that shall merit the support of every Whig in the District. All we ask is that our friends will give us a start. If every one who is at present a subscriber will act as our Agent in procuring new ones, and forward us the money, they will not only deserve and receive our most hearty thanks, but—and we say it with all modesty—they will also aid in redeeming the District from the hands of our opponents. To each friend who will forward us ten new subscribers with the money, we will send a copy of the Life of Henry Clay, neatly bound. To each friend who will forward us thirty new subscribers with the money, we will present a copy of Britain's full length mezzotint engraving of HENRY CLAY, from Neagle's splendid painting, the most correct likeness ever taken of the great Western Statesman. How many lives and how many likenesses of "Harry of the West" shall we distribute to our friends! Let the next month answer.

OUR NEW MOVEMENT.

With the commencement of our New Volume, which very appropriately happens just one year in advance of the great battle of 1844, we propose to enter vigorously upon the duty of a prudent General, to place ourselves in a position to carry on the war effectively. We should have before us an open and friendly country, in order that we may be enabled to push forward our columns of attack against the enemy in any and every direction. We should, too, be amply provided with the "sinews of war," that we may not be under the disgraceful necessity of making a retrograde movement to subvert our forces, when every interest of the glorious cause for which we fight, calls upon us to "advance our banners."

To drop the metaphor; if we would be efficient and useful auxiliaries (as we are determined we will be) in the all-important canvass now close at hand, it is absolutely necessary that the circulation of our paper should be widely diffused throughout the portion of the State which is to be the sphere of its influence. And to effect this, the friends of the cause must come up to the work. All that we can do to bring about a consummation so devoutly to be wished, shall be done. And as an earnest of the sincerity with which we make the promise, we have, at the risk of considerable sacrifice, adopted the suggestion of several true-hearted Whigs in different parts of the district, and at once put down our subscription price to the very lowest sum at which it can be afforded—a sum, in fact, that barely covers the cost of materials and wages of workmen—and thus made the Journal the cheapest country paper in the West and probably in the Union.

We have done this, in deference to the opinion of the friends alluded to, who believe it to be the only means by which an extended circulation could at present be obtained, and because we were determined that no obstacle of a pecuniary nature should be in the way of our usefulness in the coming Campaign. Should we be deceived in our hope of being compensated in a largely increased circulation, for the loss we shall incur by the reduction, we shall certainly be losers to a considerable extent, but at all events, the experiment shall be fully and fairly made.

Under these circumstances we appeal to the Whigs of the to-be-redeemed First District with something of confidence, to give us their aid and countenance in our attempt to procure for the Journal a circulation worthy of the noble cause in which it is to be engaged. In the approaching struggle, cheering and auspicious as the signs of the times certainly are, it nevertheless behoves every true-hearted Whig to do his duty. Our principles should be widely and universally disseminated.—The Press, and particularly the local Press, the great lever of public sentiment, should every where be generously encouraged. The honest but deluded followers of the political demagogues who have so long ruled and ruined the country, should be put at every turn, with the strong and impregnable whig arguments of reason and common sense. This done, and success, glorious, triumphant success must be ours.

On our part we ask of our friends no Herculean task. The low price at which we put our paper, with the other inducements we offer, and the extraordinary interest with which the approaching canvass is to be interested, will enable them, if disposed to do

anything, with very slight exertion to effect all and more than we solicit at their hands. Contemporaneously with this movement we unfurl our banner for the war, and under its cheering watchword, "JEWELL TO HARRY OF THE WEST," will "die but never surrender." We are for Clay first! Clay last! Clay alone! Victory under any other name, we should esteem no triumph to the Whigs.—And did we deem that party, influenced by motives of truckling expediency, now capable of deserting him who has ever been faithful to them, we should feel willing at once to throw down our arms and retire from the field. In the language of the noble-hearted Whigs of New York, we pledge our grateful and lasting remembrance to all those who have stood firm by us and our principles, in the dark hours now passed; that we will be faithful to those who have been faithful to us; faithful to Henry Clay, and to the members of the Harrison Cabinet, who preferred retirement and temporary obscurity to retention of office; faithful to the incorruptible and heroic Whigs of the late Congress; faithful to all proscribed Whigs, never abandoning them to their enemies; faithful to them and their self-sacrificing course—"faithful even unto death."

In this connection it may be proper to add that for the Vice Presidency, we are for John M. Clayton, John Sergeant, John Bell, honest John Davis, or any other honest John; but Heaven defend us from a second John Tyler in the person of the "intellectual giant of the North." Against this move, recently set on foot by would-be leaders, who, we fear are looking more to interest than principle, we for one enter our solemn dissent. The pure, unspotted banner of Clay would be desecrated if it mingle in the melee side by side with that of Daniel Webster, "intellectual giant" though he be.

Convinced that it is high time for the campaign to open, we shall at once take the field, and continue vigorously to prosecute the war until the great political battle of 1844 is fought and won. We shall in a few weeks commence the publication of the life of the distinguished man, whose claims to the Presidency we advocate, as the strongest argument in support of them: And from thence unto the end, one department of our paper will be devoted to a series of similar documents, until our readers shall be made acquainted with every feature of his illustrious history, and be enabled thoroughly to appreciate his generous and noble nature—his pure and fervid patriotism—his splendid talents—and the unequalled brilliancy of his past services in the Councils of the Nation, and finally be convinced, that there is no other name about which the pure and the true-hearted can so appropriately rally for the welfare, the glory, and the honor of their country.

Our proposition is, to furnish the Journal to new subscribers for one year for \$1.50 in par money, invariably in advance. If we succeed in getting 500 or 1000 additional subscribers at this price, we shall make the reduction permanent one, but if we fail we shall be reluctantly compelled another year to come back to our present price. Let every one determine that he will make some slight exertion in behalf of the Journal and the cause it advocates, and we shall soon be able to announce that all fear of the latter alternative has passed away.

CANAL MEETING.—There will be a Canal Meeting at the Court house, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. A general attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. All those having memorials will please bring the same to the meeting.

HOUSE BREAKING.—The Store of Messrs. Carpenter & Ladd, was broken open last night, and the money drawn robbed of \$25 or \$30. The clothing Store of Mr. Gumberts was also broken open, but the money made by the robbers awoke the young man sleeping in an adjoining room, and the rascals fled without effecting their purpose. The Store of Messrs. Bement & Viele was also tried, but they did not succeed in getting in. The entrance in each case was made by the street door, the lock burst off and the bar broken. There is no clue to the rascals.

The next House of Representatives of our National Congress will stand, it is thought,

Van Buren democrats, 100

Calhoun, Johnson, &c., 45

Whigs, 67

Total, 212

Now, will the Whigs, Calhoun men and Johnson men unite in electing a Speaker, or will the Democrats succeed by the help of the latter. We shall see. The democratic candidates for Speaker already named, are

John W. Jones, of Virginia, Van Buren.

Geo. Dromgoole, " "

Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, Calhoun.

John Campbell, of S. Carolina, " "

Wm. Wilkins, of Penn. Buchanan.

No whig candidate has been named as yet, we believe.

SLAVE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

The Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of the 6th inst., at Havana, states that information had reached that city of a slave insurrection on several plantations near Mantanzas, which has been suppressed with the loss of 50 lives. Several slaves hung themselves and 68 were in custody.

We had a snow storm here on yesterday which continued all day.

WESTERN IMPROVEMENTS.

The two Houses of Congress met on Monday last, as did also our State Legislature. From the action of the latter body, the friends of Internal Improvement in Indiana have nothing to hope. Embarrassed as we are, with a heavy and accumulating debt, with no single line of improvements finished, and the most of them mouldering into decay, it must be years ere Indiana finds herself in a situation to resume her system of improvements, which, if completed, would place her among the foremost States of the Union. It is to Congress we must now look for aid—to Congress that has done so little for Western Improvements, while the entire seaboard is lined with works, National in their character, it is true, but not more so than many of those already commenced in the West. That we of the West are far behind the Northern and Eastern States in Improvements, and still further behind them in obtaining appropriations from Government, every one will readily admit, and the fault lies within ourselves. We have not heretofore demanded, as we had a right to do, the fostering protection of the General Government. While the States bordering on the seaboard were claiming and receiving millions for the defence of harbors, erection of light-houses, &c., the people of the West have remained content with a few hundred thousand dollars, doled out to them for the purpose of removing snags in some of the principal rivers—a sum barely sufficient, as a contemporary expresses it, to subsidize a few government officers during the summer months, in making surveys, reconnoitering &c. But this must have an end. The West must become united, and by exerting all her strength in the National Councils, her rights will be acknowledged and respected.

The completion of the Wabash and Ohio Canal to the Ohio River at Evansville, in a work of the utmost moment, not only to the Western States but to those bordering on the seaboard, and to the Government. It is the only work of the kind in the Union, we believe, in which the General Government has an interest, and that alone, aside from its great public utility, should be a sufficient reason why the aid asked should be granted. The work is in no way sectional. In the language of the memorial to Congress, adopted at a meeting recently held in this place—"It is National in every point of view—aside from the positive interest which the Government has in it—it is National in another point of view. In what work of Internal Improvement are so many States of the confederacy interested as this? Terminating but a short distance (some seven miles) below the mouth of Green River in Ky., the whole southern portion of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, are interested in its completion. Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri are equally if not more interested, and we may add Alabama, and the Floridas. Passing on through to Lake Erie, the northern portions of Ohio and Pennsylvania, the great State of New York, and all the New England States have a direct interest in the completion of this great work. It opens the only direct outlet between Lake Erie and the valley of the Mississippi. The Manufactures of the North will, through this medium, be exchanged for the rich products of the west and south west, and the latter thro' the same, will find their market in the north. In case of war, and the Balize being blockaded by a foreign force, where will the whole cotton and Sugar of the south western States—the hemp and tobacco of Tennessee and Kentucky find a market, but through this outlet? Where the Pork, Flour, and agricultural products of the fertile portions of Southern Indiana and Illinois—and where we would ask, will the munitions of war, and the troops of Government, find a safer, easier, and cheaper route, from the North to the Valley of the Mississippi—than through a canal so direct, and on which the U. States are fixed "from any toll, or charges whatever?"

If we are right in our enumeration of the advantages like to accrue, to the whole country from the completion of the Canal to this place, what is there to hinder our obtaining the aid we desire, provided we use the necessary exertions. The lands asked for, and which are deemed sufficient to finish the work, are at present, unsalable, and must remain so, unless brought into market in some such way as here proposed. Having been in market for near forty years without a bidder it is but reasonable to suppose they are refuse lands, and must, if the land office at Vincennes is kept up, very soon become a tax upon the Government. In this view of the case, we have not a doubt but Congress will readily make the grant. But if we desire help we must show a disposition to help ourselves. We must not be content with merely stating our claims—we must enforce them. The memorial now in circulation should receive one hundred thousand signatures, that such an appeal should be made to Congress as would be irresistible. Several of our citizens have been and are now using every exertion to procure signatures, but it should not be left for one or two to perform all the labor—every one should feel, as he is,

interested. It is all important that the matter should come early before Congress, and we hope therefore that no time will be lost.

Since the above was in type, a friend has furnished us with a late number of the Wabash Express, containing a very liberal and just view of the importance of this work, which we take pleasure in copying into our columns:

THE CENTRAL CANAL.

In another part of our paper will be found a memorial to Congress, on the subject of that portion of the Central Canal which lies South of the Cross Cut. It will be seen that the memorialists present their case in a strong light, and urge reasons to Congress which should be deemed (if not altogether conclusive,) at least entitled to great weight. The lands which they ask to extend the Canal to Evansville are (to the Government,) nearly valueless, and must soon become, if a Land Office be maintained, a positive burthen. These lands have been in market thirty odd years; and it may be reasonably presumed that they are the refuse lands in more senses than one. The great value of this Wabash and Erie Canal, and the extension to Evansville, in a mere military point of view, should impress upon Congress the propriety, as a mere act of justice to the Government itself, of donating the lands in perfecting this great chain of communication between the Northern Seaboard, the Lakes, and the entire Valley of the Mississippi.—The reasons for the favorable action of Congress are ably set forth in the memorial, and we hope to find it meeting a favorable response from the "collected wisdom" of the Nation.

We know there are some (and we are glad they are few,) who look upon the extension of the Canal, South of this place, as injurious to the prospects of Terre-Haute. Such men have taken but a partial view of the question—we might add a picayune one—as it would be very easy to show, at any moment, should occasion require it. The prosperity of the State, at large, should never be deemed injurious to any portion. It, nor will it be thought so, except by those who have no heart to feel the full force of great public measures their own or their neighbor's welfare. Even if it did prevent Terre Haute from becoming all that some men would desire—if it detracted something from the aggregate of her prosperity—we should remember that our fellow-citizens in other parts of the State have equal claims on the public bounty, and should have their share of the public regard. We, for one, can never measure our desires in such matters by individual cupidity, or mere sectional aggrandizement. The greatest pleasure ever felt by us, as a Representative in the Legislature of Indiana, was derived from the fact, that the people of Vigo never expected their servants to act on such narrow-minded views; and that those who serve them, are never called to account for any liberality extended to other portions of the State. Vigo is generous and just; and in regard to this extension of the Canal her voice will never be raised against the wishes of those who live South of her boundary.—Heaven forbid that it should!

The New York Sun of the 25th ultimo, contains a synopsis of our memorial to Congress on the subject of these lands. The great benefit this work will be when completed, to the North as well as the West, has not escaped the observation of the editor, who very justly enforces our claims upon the Government. "The great facilities," says the Sun, "which it would afford the East and Northeast, in the exchange of their products with the West and Southwest must be self-evident, aside from the fact of an increase of great agricultural wealth in the Valley of the Mississippi, and the new bond which such a work would create between the distant portions of our common country."

DEATH OF PETE WHETSTONE.

We learn from the New Orleans Bee, that this notorious freebooter who for several years past has been guilty of the most daring atrocities on the travellers and citizens upon the borders of Texas, has at last come to a violent end. On Sunday the 5th ult., a person against whom he had uttered threats of violence came to Whetstone's cabin situated about 20 miles from Shreveport, and finding the door closed, knocked for admission. As soon as Whetstone opened the door, the stranger discharged a load of buckshot in his breast when Whetstone fell instantly dead.

Whetstone is represented to have robbed and killed more than twenty different persons within the last fifteen years. He was about 60 years of age and was as agile as a buck and of an iron constitution. A citizen of Shreveport, a Mr. Sheldon narrowly escaped being robbed and murdered by Pete some nine years since. As he was riding along the road, Pete approached him and after presenting a pistol, demanded his money or his life. Sheldon preferring to seek safety in flight put spurs to his horse, and succeeded in escaping after a chase of nine miles by making his horse jump a ravine which the horse on which Whetstone was riding refused to do.

The citizens of Shreveport are greatly rejoiced at having finally got rid of this monster.

We are under obligations to the Clerk of the splendid packet Fawn for late Louisville papers.

The SUNDAY MERCURY is the title of a weekly sheet published at Cincinnati, the first number of which has been forwarded to us.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Whig Press of the State, the undersigned, State Whig Central Committee, hereby, on behalf of the Whig party, designate the SIXTEENTH OF JANUARY next, as the period for the assembling of a Whig State Convention at the Capital.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to make a formal appeal to our friends. They suggest, however, that their primary meetings be large, that their delegations be worthy of the opening of the approaching important campaign, and that, in all primary meetings, the great objects of judicial electoral selections, and general organization be kept in view.

NOAH NOBLE,
T. J. BARNETT,
GEORGE W. STIPP,
J. S. BOBBS,
A. W. MORRIS,
S. V. B. NOEL,
JOHN S. DAVIS,
HENRY COOPER,
CALEB B. SMITH,
JESSE CONARD,
W. B. BUTLER.

After consulting with a number of our Whig friends, we are induced to recommend Saturday the 19th instant, as a proper day for holding a meeting to appoint delegates to this Convention. Will our friends in the country bear this in mind?

TO THE YOUNG WHIGS OF INDIANA.

Under this head the State Journal publishes an invitation to the Young men of the Whig party, to hold a Convention at Indianapolis on the 17th of January next, the day after the State Convention. The idea is a good one, and we doubt not there are hundreds, nay, thousands who will respond to the call. What say our Young Whigs? We know they are not less patriotic than their brethren generally, and active they certainly proved themselves in the last Presidential campaign. The 16th instant is the day recommended for holding a meeting to appoint delegates to the State Convention—why should not the Young Whigs be heard at the Seat of Government also. We know that delegates from the Young Whigs of Vanderburgh, though they numbered one or a hundred, would be received with open arms by their brethren of the North. The appeal of the Journal to the Young men of the State, should be responded to with a cheerful voice from every county. The Journal says—

The more we reflect on the subject the more we are convinced that there should be a convention of the Young Whigs of Indiana held at the Capital on the 17th of January next. True there will be a Convention in general on the 16th of January, but doubtless, hundreds of young men will mingle with the highest order of feeling, but it is better that they shall feel the responsibility of making a demonstration of numbers and spirit of their own. A great point will be accomplished if we can only succeed in enlisting the energy and fire of our young men in the approaching campaign to their fullest extent; and this can best be done by setting on foot among them a distinct organization. A Central Committee of young men, an Address to the young men, will, appeal to their pride and patriotism and load them with responsibilities and incentives to action which cannot fail to bring out, to its utmost, their personal influence throughout the State.—This is no small consideration, unloosing as it will the fetters of reserve, and opening as it must a sphere of personal exertion in which they will feel required to move, delighted to move, and ambitious to excel. And, independent of the temporary effect of such an organization, it will be a nursery of politicians whose union and patriotic exertion will be the wall of protection for our glorious principles hereafter.

Friends of the Whig Press, we know that your hearts are in this movement; for, viewed as it may be, it is wise and politic. Shall we not have your cordial co-operation in this work, so nobly commenced, as we stated in our last, by the Young Whigs of Knox?

And need we appeal to the young Whigs throughout Indiana to second this movement in the primary assemblies about to be held with reference to the State Convention? Are there not hundreds in every county who desire to do conspicuous service in 1844? To address the people—perfect organization—to distribute useful documents? Are there not hundreds who are impatient to open the campaign with their older brethren on the 16th of January. And are there not also hundreds who desire to be present as the representatives of the Hoosier Commonwealth, at the Young Men's Baltimore Convention of Ratification?

Come up, then, on the 17th, Young Whigs of Indiana, prepare for your own thorough organization. Come up determined that on that day you will give an impulse to the great cause which shall crown you with honor and render the party your debtors for thorough and successful services. Awaken to the importance of the crisis before you—of your duties in this crisis, and of your full ability to discharge them. ACTION is the motto of the Whig Party and action is the special duty of the young.

The Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, at Lawrenceburg, has received instructions from the Board of Directors of the State Bank, immediately to suspend all operations. This step on the part of the parent Bank, was induced in consequence of said branch having repeatedly disregarded the provisions of the charter, and by reasons too of her situation being deemed unsafe. Col. A. C. Pepper, E. L. Spooner and H. K. Hobbs, Esqrs., have been appointed Receivers.—The paper will be received as heretofore at the other branches, and will be redeemed with specie at their own counter.—Vincennes Gas.

Mr. FIELD, one of the editors of the Picayune, has lately returned from a visit to the Rocky Mountains, made in company with Sir William Stewart, and is now giving to the public, through the columns of that paper, sketches of whatever was seen and done upon the expedition. While encamped on the banks of the Sweetwater, Mr. Field visited the "Rock Independence," a huge and solid pile, that towers high above all surrounding objects, and on the face of that old rock engraved the name of our own "Harry of the West." It was a happy thought, and happily told in the following lines:

TO HENRY CLAY.

Sir, we have left your name upon a rock.
Beyond the mighty prairies of the West,
Where rove the tempest and the thunder shook,
And where our native eagle builds his nest,
We made you there one day a favored guest,
When revelry was high and hearts were warm,
And placed your name upon the mountain's breast,
To face the elements and brave the storm.
Sir, we just stamp'd a symbol of our faith
Upon "Rock Independence," old and gray;
And faith can do more wonders, Scripture saith,
Than even turning granite into clay!
Altho' the "Devil's Gate" stands right firm against it,
"The gates of hell shall not prevail against it!"

PHAZA.

"A famous mountain chasm called the 'Devil's Gate,' through which the Sweetwater plunges, stands directly opposite Rock Independence."

MR. CLAY AT HOME.

The following letter is from the pen of one of the leading Whigs of the Union.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated

LEXINGTON, KY., Nov. 12, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—I arrived in this beautiful city late last evening. I availed myself of the neighborhood of Ashland to this place, of an opportunity of presenting the tribute of my personal respect to the great Statesman of our age. No true-hearted Whig—no Whig who loves political honor or personal integrity, and who despises perfidy and treason should ever if he passes near or through Lexington, fail to visit Ashland, and there behold the embodiment of Whig principle and the personification of whig honor and patriotism, HENRY CLAY.

It is indeed cheering in these degenerate days, when political principles are sacrificed upon the altar of personal interest, when public men disregard all former pledges, and professions, and openly and unblushingly display their perfidy to turn aside from the disfiguring spectacle, and in his quiet home look upon one whose life has been devoted to the best interests of his country, and who has ever cheerfully sacrificed self-interest and ambition upon the shrine of duty and duty.

Such a man is Henry Clay, and it is the deep and growing knowledge of this disinterested patriotism that renders Ashland so dear to every whig, and its distinguished inhabitants so deeply enshrined in the affections of the American people.

I am happy to inform you that Mr. Clay is in excellent health, and is looking remarkably well. Time has dealt most gently with him; it may have deprived him of some of the fire and vigor of youth, but it has conferred upon him in return the matured dignity of age. His eye is bright—his form erect and unbowed—his step buoyant and elastic, and his constitution apparently unimpaired by the laborious efforts of an arduous public life. Indeed, since his retirement from the Senate, he seems to have recuperated, and he now has the appearance of one over whose head scarce fifty withers have sprinkled their anows.

I rejoice to see him in the enjoyment of such excellent health. If his life be spared he is destined to be called in 1844 by the American People from his calm and classic retreat to the highest office of the country.

The signs of the times are truly suspicious—the watch fires of the great whig camp are every where rekindling—the enthusiasm of 1840 is already aroused, and notwithstanding the efforts of a vigilant foe, aided by the patronage of the National Executive, the whig army with their gallant leader, brave Harry of the West, at their van, will march forth to a triumphant and glorious victory.

In such an auspicious result I know you will heartily rejoice, and that you will agree with me that our cause is worthy of such a leader.

Yours, in haste,

RAMBLER.

THE GERMANS.—We notice with pleasure that several Whig papers in this State, have acknowledged the aid of the Germans, and other adopted citizens, in the recent election. This is as it might have been expected. That class have been so long the subjects of the cupidity and deception of designing demagogues, that they very naturally begin to appreciate their true interests. Coming from countries where no Banks exist, and hearing the exaggerated and frightful stories of Bank swindling, robbery, &c., which are here poured into their confiding ears, their prejudices are easily fixed against any party which countenance Banking. But those who have been in this country long enough to see that the tendency of the measures of the Bank-Monocrats is to bring the laboring classes of this country, to the same condition of those of Germany, and the "twenty-one" other patterns of Van Buren "Democracy," are fast leaving the party who have thus preyed upon their honest confidence.

In other States, too, this class of citizens are fast rallying around the standard of whig principles, and throwing their influence against the Sub-Treasury projects, under which they suffered in their native land, and which Van Buren & Co., seek to fasten upon the land of their adaption.—Miles Tribune.